his enemies, and the petitions on the lips of six millions of black people on their knees asking for protection, are more to Him in testing the humanity and fidelity of Americans than any of the mightiest things among the many of the mightiest things among the mightiest things among the many of the mightiest things among the mightiest things a terial works of men. Timid people quail before the duty of the Nation, but a Chrisain nation dare not quail in its duty before God. The cost of righting the wrongs of the black man, of insuring to every American voter his freedom in every community in the land, is not to be counted. That would be putting a material estimate on the duty of a nation to its people. The steps of the Nation, commanded by such duty, are not to be counted either as to cost or danger. As well try to count the drops of blood that fell in the Wilderness, or at Vicksburg, or on the march to the sea, or the tears that fell

"So the answer must be made on conscience by all Americans who believe in the humanity of man and the fatherhood of God, that if the South cannot settle what is called the Southern question, and give all citizens the right to vote, the United States must and will settie it. The cry of the South that the negro is ignorant, and, therefore, cannot vote, can no longer be heard.
The case is closed on that part of the argument. The Nation has given the black man a vote, and the Nation should see that he is allowed to cast it. And by the Blair bill or kindred measure the Nation is going to help the South rid itself of both black and white ignorance. The cry of ignorance, too, is false in large part, for the census of 1880 shows that, while there were three million blacks who could not read and write, there were also seventeen hundred thousand whites who could not read and write. So that the inferior black race, as it is called, does not suffer so very much counting the centuries its people were in slavery, when compared with our superior white race, which has always had the open school and a chance for education. The South has never been able to impose the educational test, for it could not do it without disfranchising hundreds of thousands of its white voters. So it has resorted to other means. The appeal to race prejudice is not sufficient to permit the Nation to be balked and the plack man wronged. All nations have more or less race prejudice; but, in fact, the South has less prejudice to the negro than is coming with the settlement of the labor the North, except as to political rights. If question; so let us hope it will not come too the black men cast Democratic votes, they | rapidly, but come wisely and permanently." | The party should be made and kept nationwould not have even that prejudice. the war of the revolution, in that of 1812, in the war with Mexico and in the wars with the Indians Southern men fought side by side with black men, and never thought of indignity. As to social equality, in the form of mixture of races, the South is responsible for it all. A striking thought now is that the mulatto is disappearing. Slavery brought him into existence; freedom is sending him out of existence. In every way, except politics, the South comes nearer the negro than the North. It is in the South that the white child is put to the black breast. It is in the South that the negro is brought into close household and business relations with the whites. Indeed, the whites of the South want to take everything from the hand of the black man except a letter in a postoffice. Its own acts lie the claims of its own prejudice.

"The South ought to learn wisdom from experience. Neither the war for the Union nor the emancipation of slaves ruined it It can set no indictment successfully against Republican rule, for to-day its total wealth, in the twenty-five years since the war, in which the Republican party has been ruining it, is nearly or quite equal to the total wealth of the Nation at the beganning of the war. Republican rule has not harmed it in any way, while it has given it benefit in nearly every material manner. Give us an infallibly honest election law, good and fair for both North and South. Set about the polls and the count as many safeguards as possible. Invoke the Australian law, or any other, to give to the public the purest possible elections. Any man who is not in favor of making our

ctions as pure as possible, and of stamping down fraud everywhere and lifting up honesty and fair play in its place, is not only a traitor to the Republic, but criminal to his own interests and to those of his THE TARIFF AND THE WEST. "In Boston a stranger may not come to discuss the tariff. It is a product of New England. I can only report from a new portion of the Republic of the growing rength of this fidelity to American interests. Twenty-five years ago there was not a protection paper printed in the State of Iowa; they were all practically for free trade. We have learned wisdom, and today the manufacturing products of Iowa equal half in value the agricultural prodnots. We have our own interests to protect now in adhering to protection. The claim of the Northwest for free trade is not true. In the last Republican national convention the East said that the West must stand a strong protection plank. The West accepted it, and in the campaign and at the election stood by it better than the manufacturing centers of the East stood by their own faith. The best protectionist in the inited States to-day is the Western farmer. He is also the best-posted man in politics. He reads many newspapers and disknows both his patriotic duty and his self-interest. Free trade has sought andaciously to set up its empire in the Northwest, but it will fail. It has tried to take advantage of the temporary hard times to convert the farmer to its notions. As a Western man, I resent the pity bestowed upon the Western farmer. He is passing through a temporary depression, but he is meeting it bravely, and he will come out of it by his strength and wisdom. He knows that he is suffering from overproduction. He reads statistics for himself. He sees that the corn acreage, which in 1889 was 78,000,000 acres, has about reached its maximum as against 41,000,000 acres of corn in 1874. Corn cannot be raised west of the 102d meridian. It is not likely to increase beyond 83,000,000 of acreage, and then, by diversion of corn soil to other crops, the corn acreage will rapidly decrease, just as wheat, touching its maximum of acreage in 1884, is rapidly decreasing. The increase of population will bring the increased consumption of food, while there will not be the increase in acreage of crops for food. But it is good to national interest now behalf of the farmer. has many burdens to bear. Many a farmer bought his land at war prices, and the peace mortgage is eating it up. The farm within the memory of all of us here has been decreased in its income by many other methods. The town and city have taken near half of the work and production of the farm to themselves. The farm used to furnish all the vegetables, and all the fruit, whether fresh or in can. Now the town does nearly all of this. The farm used to furnish all the dairy products, and all the

eggs. Now the dairy is in the town, and the eggs close by. The farmer used to make all of his baskets and brooms, his sleds and har-rows, his table and his bed, and everything nearly that was made of wood. Now he makes none of these things, but pays money to the town for making them. All economists must take these things into consideration in looking at the changed condition of the farmer. It is to be said in truth that the farmer is not getting his share of the enjoyment of life. The isolation of farm life has its dark side, as is shown in the increasing statistics of insanity among farmers. We may learn from other countries the wisdom of grouping farm-houses on adjacent corners, and making a little social center, to keep away from all that duliness which is the enemy of mankind. The patent device that cut all the country west of Ohio into square sections, and made the roads run straight over hills and valleys, has not proved the wise and biessed thing that was hoped for it. It has put the farmchuses into the center of wide tracts, put the neighbor half a mile away, and left the young people of the farm to brood over the ess of the farm-house. I speak from personal experience, and know that this one thing, as well as the waning fortunes of the farm in earning power of income, is doing much to send the young people into town or city to hunt for a life with more enjoyment in it. But legislation of any kind that will ameliorate the condition of the farmer, give to his hard labor a larger return of profit, or to his family a larger measure of happiness, ought to be sought for and speedily enacted from every con-sideration of American interest. THE AMERICAN LABORER. "The farmer and the laborer are the true

Americans, and all legislation should be

tion, in fact, for America is a nation of la-borers. All the people who are not work-ing for their own bread, or did not earn their own money, are living on two or three streets in America. All others are either working for their own living, or have earned their competence by their own la-bor. I believe that America will settle the labor problem of the world first. I believe this, because almost every American, or ninety-nine out of a hundred, has had act-ual personal acquaintance with the hard-ship of actual work. Therefore, the Amer-ican people know what labor is, and what the laborer ought to have. I make bold to say that in the present condition the American laborer is not having his share. We began as a nation with all of our people as laborers. The condition of the laboring man has rapidly improved, but not nearly as rapidly as the man who has earned wealth and gained with it luxury. The times now are nervous, with a deep feeling of approaching settlement of this question. It cannot be done speedily, but it is in process of adjustment. Laboring men must be patient, and not spoil by haste or violence the blessing that is coming. believe that we are within sight, and that the time has come in civilization for a shorter day of labor. The eight-hour day is not far off. Indeed, it ought to be here now. Not only this will come, but a five-and-ahalf-day week eventually will follow, unless a new basis of compensation and mutu-al interest shall be established. There is no reason why a laboring man should not have hours for leisure and improvement, and for enjoyment with his family, as well as a business man or a capitalist. If the laboring man wants to eat his dinner at 6 o'clock, and have a social evening with his friends, he is as much entitled to them both as the capitalist. The set-tlement will come in some large way. For my own part. I believe it will come by some system of profit-sharing. Capital may get its 6, or 8, or 10 per cent., according to safety or peril of investment, and the laboring men out to get a share of the profit beyond that. The best sign of the times is that the laboring man is showing such an interest in himself, and is striving by every means within his power honorably to better the condition of his family. It is good for the Republic. The family of the laboring man is the unit of our national welfare. As i is improved in condition the Republic wil be improved and strengthened. As the man of labor gains a share or has a stake in the property of the Nation, the Nation itself gains greatly increased support and strength from such a man. A blessing to all Americans, and to the Republic itself,

Mr. Clarkson devoted considerable space to a discussion of civil-service reform, and, in concluding his remarks on this topic,

"When it is remembered that 15,000 of the postoffices of this country pay a salary o \$15 a year or less, and when it is remembered that 15,000 more are held by the occupants purely as accommodation to the farm neighborhood in which they are held, the magnitude and ferocity of the spoils dragon, as pictured by the mugwumps, is very greatly lessened. Fourth-class postoffices change constantly. Under the law there is no fixed tenure to them. The people and reformers who erv out against the changes under this administration seem to forget that a Democrat could not be removed from an office now unless the pre-vious national administration had placed a Democrat in the office to be removed "We do want in this country a civil-serv-

ice reform, but we want one that is practical. I believe in fixed tenures, in the examination of all applicants, in promotion for merit, and all the time in the selection of the best possible man for the place. do not believe in a system where a man is chosen by those who do not understand the service themselves, nor in any system which compels any official to take a clerk without seeing him, without knowing anything of his merits or his character, or without being able in the least to test his capacity. The practical system of examination is the one that insures the greatest efficiency. It was by this method that the railway mail service, which, up to 1885, was the most perfect piece of governmental machinery in the world, was built up. The men who conducted the service made the examinations, and held all clerks to the most rigid accountability. I would go further in respect of that service than any of the civil-service reformers have gone. It is a service of peril, absence from home and poor pay. Last year ten men were killed and ninety-five incapacitated for labor by injury in this service, showing that it is more dangerous than service in the army in time of peace. The railway mail is the most im portant local service of the government and the poorest paid and the most perilous. I would make it an enlisted service, remove it as far from politics as the army, keep faithful and efficient men in it for life, and when they are worn by its hardships and exposure into disability, I would give them a pension. I believe the American people would sustain this, but I know of no other civil pension that they would sustain. When it is proposed to pension all men in the civil list after they are sixty, and compel the shoemaker, who has pounded away from the time he was twenty to earn a dol-lar a day for his family, to help in paying a pension for a man who has held a \$1,500 or \$2,000 place, you are proposing something that Americans will not stand. This brings up one thing which the assumed civil-service reformers constantly keep concealed—that is, the civil pension list. They dare not present this to the American people for approval. The logic of their reform will list exists by indirection now. There are at least three hundred clerks in the departments at Washington who are practically

every civil-service office in the country will add, within ten years, thousands of men to this civil-pension list. "The American sense and prejudice wi never permit this to be engrafted on our condition. The pendulum has gone to the onter verge. It is now coming back. I am free to say that the discussion of this has accomplished good. I give the mugwump his due, and I accord high respect to al onest civil-service reformers. They have broken the ground and made the people think, and out of it will come the true civil-service reform, which will be in line with American ideas, which will improve the civil service, which will keep it patriotic while making it more efficient and yet which will make it practical, and never build up either a life-holding class in this country nor introduce the English idea of a civil-pension list. Patriotism and partisanship will go hand in hand with the people's movements, as heretofore. Partisanship is not an evil. It is mostly of unmixed good. It is the only plan by which new ideas in liberty or government can be carried forward to adoption and put into practice. Partisanship has developed and given to this country every great and good man who has figured in our public and political affairs. Partisanship is inseparable from statesmanship; and everything that we have that is nobl in our government, and sweet, and splendid in our social life is largely the result of partisanship. In every consti tutional government parties and partisanship are necessary. Let us not get away from the growth that there is in politics. nor the patriotism that there is in it, nor degrade this government, erected for the protection and the advancement of human

on pension. To carry out the new idea at

liberty, into a mere business machine. THE FUTURE IS REPUBLICAN. "I have spoken of the past. Let us turn to the future. I believe it is Republican. But the party to-day is rallying on faith rather than works. The opposition takes on new form and power. It is ceaseless in activity. It decided on the morning after the last national election that the next campaign would be one of newspapers, and it began it immediately. It has kept up its campaign every day since, and everywhere has strengthened it press.

"In this connection I would like to call the attention of my friends, the mugwumps, to the activity of the Democratic postmaster in the four years of Cleveland. During that period he aided in running up the circulation of Democratic newspapers in the United States far in excess of the circulation of Republican newspapers. The mugwump newspaper will never speak of this offensive partisanship on the part of the Democratic postmaster, for it brought fish to that newspaper's net. There is not a paper of that character or color which did not gain sordid benefit from the Democratic postmaster. The laborer is worthy of his praise; and I am able, after investigation, to award to the postmaster under President Cleveland the meed of having done more to increase the circulation of the landal ward kenna, superintendent of the Landal Renna, superintendent of papers of his party and its assistant parties than any other postmaster this Republic

these Democratic officials going back into the sweets of private life. There is no reason for Republican sorrow, however; but there is reason why the Republican party everywhere should awaken to the fact that the Democrats are beating them in the circulation of newspapers. In this city, which used to be the great heart of Republicanism in the United States, and where there used to be three Republican newspapers printed every day to one Demo-cratic, the situation is changed to the opposite condition. In New York city to-day you have to pick up six or seven news-papers on any news stand before you find a Republican paper. It is six to one against us in that empire of power and influence. A less ratio only is true in Chicago and nearly all the large cities. The Rericultural regions and the small towns. ricultural regions and the small towns.

The weak place in its line is in the large cities, and there it must be strengthened. The Democratic party has sought to utilize every possible power of the press. They have captured a large number of the agricultural papers of the Western States. They have captured many of the magazines and illustrated papers, including Harper's Weekly, which has gone back to its original state. It was Democratic before the war and the most virucratic before the war, and the most viru-lent abuse ever heaped upon Abraham Lin-coln, even after he was President, was in that journal of civilization, which has now gone back to serve the Democratic party, veneering its desertion back to the cause of free trade with the moral pretense of great

anxiety for civil-service reform.

"In the South no Republican papers, scarcely, are printed at all. In the State of Iowa thirty-eight more papers are printed and published than in the six States of South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Delaware. No money is needed to be expended in maintaining Republican papers where no Republican party is allowed to exist. Even the Democratic papers in the South are poorly sup-ported. But, in the North, where newspaper help is so potential and so necessary to Democratic success, no means are spared to secure every possible newspaper "I want to submit to the consideration of

Republicans here, and through you to the consideration of all Republicans everywhere, that an increase in the circulation of Democratic papers means an increase in readers of Democratic papers, and that means an increase of Democratic votes. The Democratic party and press are always partisan, and do not run after isms. The Republican party and press are too sympawhich all of its members cannot approve. than it is locally. Public discussion is too free, and public opinion too tolerant, to say that no one should read any but the papers of his own party; but it is safe and patriotic to say that every Republican should read his own party papers as well as the Democratic, and it is also safe and patriotic to say that Republicans everywhere should unite in extending the circulation of Republican papers. This may be treason to the independent press, but it is loyalty to the Republican party, and that means, as I believe, loyalty to the Republic itself. "It is a pleasure to be in New England. am not wholly a stranger on its soil. My good father; who went his way to another world a few days ago after a long life filled with good deeds, was a Puritan. He was born in Maine, and his parents were born in New Hampshire, and are buried within fty miles of where we are to-night. Three my kinsmen were in the battle of Bunker Hill, and one went with Arnold in his march to Canada through the woods of Maine. This rocky land where American freedom was established, and which has been the steady anchor of American liberty, is filled with the graves of my people. Therefore, I can come to New England for frank discussion, with a fair title for a frank hearing. have believed that in the free parliament of this open land I could talk plainly and be respected for honest opinion, even if that opinion should not be approved.'

Other speeches were made by ex-Gov. Long and Collector Beard. This evening Mr. Clarkson was dined at the Algonquin Club.

SCHOOL DAYS OVER.

Cambridge City High-School Turns Out the Largest Class in Its History.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., May 23 .- The seventeenth annual commencement of the public schools occurred in the opera-house this evening. The class, consisting of nine ladies and six gentlemen, is the largest within the history of the schools. Following were the graduates and their selections:

"Only a Farmer's Daughter," Belle Lowry; "Unfinished," Tillie Kepler; "Two Heroes," Charles C. Huber; "The Paths of Glory lead but to the Grave," Bertha Jay; "Will is Might," Estelle Lively: "Our New States," John Whiteley; "Not every Archer hits the Mark." Ada Adams; "Imprisoned, Gertrude Bradbury; "The Progress of Rail-roads," George Babcock; "Heroism," Miriam Wilson; "Looking Backward; 1887-2000," R. C. Brooks: "Poetical Peeps at a Prosy Town," Grace Kiess: "The Golden Car of Opportunity has no Schedule Time," F. O. Beck: "The White Scroll," Ella Winchester; "Does it Pay?" Frank Ballenger.

Franklin High-School Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FRANKLIN, Ind., May 23.—The seventeenth annual commencement exercises of the Franklin High-school were held this evening at the Baptist Church. A large audience was present. The class numbered twelve, and was a very strong one through the course. The names of the graduates and their subjects are: Orpha Richardson, "Polish the Heel of your Boot;" Bertha Adams, "Public Opinion;" Mary Dehoney, "Result of High Aims;" Mate "Minute Men;" Edgar Men-"Is Life Worth Living?" Hannah Middleton, "Nature as a Teacher:' Stella Peed, "Our Literary Inheritance; essie Ryker, "Woman: Yesterday, To-day and To-morrow;" Arthur Hieronymus, "The American Element in Socialism; Carrie Vaught, "Slang;" Alice Whitesides. 'Edgar A. Poe:" Louis Zeppenfield, "Unity Purpose." Principal Kittie E. Palmer delivered the address in bestowing the scholarships. Superintendent Williams. under whom the schools have had remarkable prosperity during the past three years. presented the diplomas in well-chosen

Rensselaer High-School. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RENSSELAER, Ind., May 23 .- The Rensselaer High-school had its annual commencement last night. The graduates were: George N. Dunn, Samuel Fendig, Susie N. Parker, Fred W. Coon, Warren Washburn, Nellie R. Hopkins, Louis T. Hopkins, Cora Wasson, Frank Moloy, Peter Kohler and

Mamie J. Williams. Rensselaer probably has the best high-school of any town of its size in the State, with the best library and apparatus. Original-Package Case in Pennsylvania. PITTSBURG, Pa., May 23.—The first original-package case in this section will be opened at Leechburg. Pa., to-morrow morning. A Cincinnati brewing company have shipped a car-load of beer to that place and

the store will be opened, with their agent,

Charles Silverman, in charge. The town

has been "dry" for many years, and the

new departure has created intense excite-

ment. At a meeting of citizens to-night a

mmittee was appointed to make an arrest for every package sold and fight the matter to the bitter end.

Lively as a Cricket at 102. CHICAGO, May 23.—Apparently the hap-nest woman in Chicago yesterday was Mrs. Sarah Rothschild, exactly 102 years old. She was holding a birthday reception at her daughter's residence and was greeted by hundreds of friends. Mrs. Rothschild seemed spry as a woman of forty and affectionately welcomed her twenty-seven grandchildren and fifteen great grandchildren. She was born in Grabenau, Germany; has resided in Chicago thirty-nine years and has never known what sickness is.

The Flag Put to a Base Use.

FLORENCE, Ark., May 23.—Yesterday Ed-ward Kenna, superintendent of the Lanpied his present position only a few days. He leaves a wife and several children. Degauged largely for their interests. These son why Democratic and mugwump news-papers find so much sorrow in seeing erration of the mind.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

Lake-Ladd Murder Case to Be Brought to the Supreme Court on Appeal.

Schuneltzer to Be Tried at Muncie—A Conductor's Fearful Dive-Flight of a Bucket-Shop Man-Miscellaneous Matters.

INDIANA.

Ladd Murder Trials-Lake Case to Be Appealed-Schmeltzer Gets a Change of Venue. special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW CASTLE, May 23.-Prosecuting Attorney Barnard will appeal the Lake case to the Supreme Court, and ask that tribunal to define the bounds within which judicial officers may lawfully act in arresting tugitives from justice on fresh pursuit. The ground for appeal will be the charge to the jury, to which the State excepted. Exceptions were also taken to the rulings during the trial on the admission and exclusion

MUNCIE, May 23 .- Last evening the sheriff of Henry county arrived here with Smeltzer, one of the men charged with the killing of Eli Ladd, of Moreland, Henry county. The prisoner was placed in charge of Sheriff Swain, in whose custody he will remain until the June term of court, when he will be tried, on change of venue from Henry county. The prisoner is very reti-cent and positive of acquittal since the re-sult of Lake's trial, the first of the party, who was acquitted.

Conductor's Leap Into the Dark. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, May 23 .- When the eastbound freight train in charge of conductor Elliot, of the Nickel-plate railroad, neared Hobart, during a heavy thunder-storm, about 1 o'clock this morning, the conductor prepared to alight from the moving train. A flash of lightning dispelled the gloom for a moment and a hasty glance revealed what seemed to be a level strip of ground along the track. Elliot leaped from his cabin car and he fell and continued to descend until he plunged into a cold stream of water forty feet below. He was rescued by the trainmen and brought to this city.

Heavy Slander Suits.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SHELBYVILLE, May 23.-Mr. E. B. Amsden, ex-county treasurer, to-day filed in the Circuit Court suits against the Traders' Insurance Company, of Chicago, and the Norwich, of England, for \$50,000 damages, for alleged defamation of character. In 1888 the plaintiff had a barn burned, and secured some \$3,000 insurance. The companies afterward filed suits to recover back the money, charging him with making false affidavits, and also with burning the barn, or having it fired. The cases were afterward dismissed for want of prosecution. The damage suits are based upon the charges made in the suits brought by the insurance companies against him.

Sale of Fine Cattle.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, May 23 .- The sale of fine cattle that was given by the White River Jersey Cattle Company at the farm of S. H. Godman, west of the city, yesterday, resulted in the sale of twenty-three head at a high average price. Some of the purchasers were: Arthur Treadway, of Detroit Mich., one cow and her bull calf, three months old, \$295; Henry Dubois, of Vigo, O., one cow, \$220; one cow, \$235; one heifer, \$150; one calf, three months old, \$100; one calf, \$50; Ithamer Russell, Kokomo, one heifer, one year old, \$200; William Brown, Muncie, two heifers, \$830; D. Cammack, Muncie, one cow, \$100; Milton Hamilton, Muncie, two cows, \$220.

Boone County Enumerators.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LEBANON, May 23.—The following persons have been appointed census enumerators for this (Boone) county, and received their commissions to-day: W. H. Wiley, A. Me-Millan, Joseph M. Swope, Edward Armstrong, L. B. Moore, Samuel F. Cones, J. H. Benefield, James P. Abel, John R. Saunders, B. F. Thompson, James S. Wood, Thomas M. Small. J. J. Ross, J. O. Hurst, Sylvester Felton, Samuel Schenck, S. A. Neison, W. B. Gibson, Frank Loder and John M. Mont-

Flag Presentation.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RUSHVILLE, May 23.-Twenty-five hundred citizens of Rashville and vicinity gathered at the public school building today to witness the presentation of the stars and stripes to the public school by the G. A. R. and Patriotic Order of Sons of America. The flag is a magnificent specimen of bunting, twelve and one-half by twenty-four feet, and is mounted upon a pole that had been previously erected, eighty-five feet high.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, May 23.—The new police commissioners, who were recently appointed, have started in to purge the police force of some inefficient officers. To-night Lieut. Fuchshuber was discharged for drunkenness, and officer Richter was suspended for thirty days for drinking while on duty. Officer Lapp was appointed lieutenant to ucceed Mr. Fuchshuber.

Crawfordsville Company Wins Again. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, May 23 .- The second shooting tournament between Company B. of Terre Haute, and Company I, of this city, took place near this place to-day. The first contest was held at Terre Haute, two weeks ago, and was won by Company 1 The match to-day was another victory for Company I, by a score of 139 to 132,

Minor Notes.

Gen. M. D. Manson will deliver the Memorial-day address at Ladoga. Burglars went through the house of R. C. Walkup, at Crawfordsville, Thursday evening, and secured \$5 and a pair of pants. John Gilman, an insurance agent of Greencastle, fell backwards out of a roadcart, striking on his head. He is in a pre carious condition.

Charles Leray, aged twenty-two, a fireman on the Chicago & Atlantic, was drowned in Twin lake, near Roann, by the capsizing of his boat. The annual meeting of the Montgomery

County Sunday-school Union was held Thursday night and yesterday at the Crawfordsville Methodist Church. The opening address was made by Rev. W. P. Kane, D.

Mrs. Gregori, wife of the distinguished artist, Signor L. Gregori, died at St. Mary's Academy, at South Bend, Thursday. She

had for the past seven years been a victim of rheumatism and other troubles. Mrs. Gregori was born in Rome, Italy, in 1817. and was, before her marriage to the artist Gregori, Marie Louisa Persach. Constantine Gregori, one son, is a distinguished NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 23.-George Dunartist of Rome, and Vice Gregori is professor of one of the universities at Bologna. Thursday afternoon Harry Doughten hired a horse and buggy at a New Albany livery stable for the purpose of conveying Miss May Russell to Jeffersonville, when the intention was for the two to be married. When he arrived at Miss Russell's and the same shotgun used in killing the

home he was informed by her that her wedding-dress was not completed, and that therefore the wedding must be postponed Doughten left, and a half hour later Miss Russell and a former lover—John Sweeney -left for Jeffersonville, where they were married.

ILLINOIS.

Danville Bucket-Shop Man Makes a Second Disappearance Which Is Not Mysterious.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DANVILLE, May 23 .- J. W. Helms, doing business as "The Danville Board of Trade, is closed, to the sorrow of speculators who had large profits coming to them on account of the recent advance in grain. Helms left Danville, early this week, for a few days' absence. To-day it was learned that he had purchased a ticket in Chicago for Spo-

kane Falls, and does not intend to return to Danville. A year ago Helms was the hero of a mysterious disappearance. The neighborhood creeks were dragged for his remains. After a month's absence he was discovered in Jacksonville, Fla., and claimed he had been traveling around all that time in an unconscious condition.

Brief Mention. William Hensler, of Galesburg, fatally shot himself Wednesday night while hand-

ling a revolver. The Rev. T. B. Greenlee of Council Bluffs.

Ia., has accepted a call from the Presby-terian Church of Hillsboro. A meeting of the Illinois Railroad Commissioners and representatives of the farmers' associations of the State was held at Springfield Thursday, and discussed a

change in freight rates. The annual report of Grand Secretary Adams, of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., of the State, shows that there are in Illinois 36,261 Odd fellows, an increase of 1,798 during the year, though 364 died. Two thousand members have been added to the Daughters of Rebekah.

An effort is being made at Champaign and Urbana to unite the two Champaign high-schools and the Urbana High-school into a union school. The authorities of the University of Illinois are in favor of the idea, as the university will then be able to discard the present preparatory department of the institution. It is the intention to build a high-school building between the two towns.

The Illinois Eclectic Medical Association concluded its twenty-second annual meeting Thursday afternoon at Springfield, adjourning to meet at Springfield on the third Wednesday in May. 1891. The officers elected were: President, Finley Ellingwood, of Chicago; first vice-president, C. H. Doss, of Pittsfield; second vice-president, H. J. Weyl, of Decatur; recording secretary, W. E. Kinnett, of Yorkville; corresponding secretary, George R. Shafer, of Morton; treasurer, S. C. Hewett, of Chatham.

CHICAGO CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

Over 1,000 Union Men Still Out of Work-Misleading Advertisements.

CHICAGO, May 23 .- The carpenters' strike, which was inaugurated here a month ago, still remains unsettled as far as a large portion of the union carpenters in Chicago are concerned. While the new Carpenters' and Builders' Association has acceded to the union's demands the original organization of employers has refused to do se and is employing non-union men. The Carpenters' Council, the representative body of the journeymen, is sending out a warning to carpenters throughout the country against what they call the misleading advertisements of the Carpenters' and Builders' Association, which are flooding the city with carpenters from all neighboring towns. The council says that there is no scarcity of workmen here and that many of the men that come here in search of work are unable to find it. and many of them have been sent back to their homes by the union. There are in all about 6,000 union carpenters in the city. and it is estimated that 1,000 of those are still out of employment.

Mr. Scott Will Pay Less Than the Scale. SCOTT HAVEN, Pa., May 23.—The miners of Hon. W. L. Scott's works were notified yesterday that the firm would pay them 1 cent less than the Columbus scale. Scott's miners and the greater portion of the Ye ghigheny miners have been on a strike for the Columbus scale. All will resume work, the proposal having been accepted

Tube-Works Strike Ended,

PITTSBURG, May 23.—The big strike at the National tube-works, at McKeesport, ended this morning by the men going back to work. They demanded an increase of wages, but the company has offered a sat-isfactory compromise. Several thousand men were involved in the strike, as the National rolling-mill was also shut down.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts. For Indianapolis and Vicinity-For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., May 24-Occasional light rains, cloudy weather; clearing during Saturday ocasionally; nearly stationary temperature.

GENERAL INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, May 23, 8 P. M.-Forecast till 8 P. M., Saturday:

For Indiana and Illinois-Cloudiness and frequent showers: stationary temperature in northern, cooler in southern portion; winds generally southerly.

For Ohio-Slightly cooler in southern stationary in northern portion; cloudy weather and frequent rains; winds generally southerly. For Lower Michigan-Cloudy weather and rain; southerly winds; cooler by Sun

day morning. For Wiscousin-Increasing cloudiness and rains; southerly winds; cooler by Sunday For Minnesota-Cloudy weather and

rains, preceded by fair in eastern portions; southerly, shifting to northwesterly winds; For South Dakota-Cooler: northerly winds and rains, followed by fair weather;

cooler and fair Sunday. For North Dakota-Cooler; northerly winds; showers, followed by fair weather Sunday.

Observations at Indianapolis. INDIANAPOLIS, May 23, Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre Swest Cloudy. 7 P. M. 29.92 75 58 Neast Pt. Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer, 81; minimum ther The following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on May 23, 1890:

General Weather Conditions.

FRIDAY, May 23, 7 P. M. PRESSURE.—The pressure is high on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, elsewhere low: one low area is central from Manitoba northward, another from western Texas

TEMPERATURE.-Fifty and below is re-ported from Lake Superior northward; 60 and above from British Col mbia, Dakota central Minnesota, Michigan and Pennsy vania southward: 70 and above from Co orado, Nebraska, southern Minnesota, Wis consin, Indiana, western Ohio and Vinginia southward: 80 and above in western and central Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and North Caro-PRECIPITATION.—Heavy rains and thun-

ler-storms passed over the northern part of Indiana last night and this morning; light rains fell to-day from Manitoba and Minnesota southward to the gulf, also in Missouri Illinois, near the lower lakes and on the Atlantic coast from Pennsylvania north-

Arrest of a Notorious Murderer.

away, a noted murderer, was captured early this morning at his father's residence near Murfreesboro, Tenn. His crime was committed eighteen months ago. Dunaway was in love with his cousin, and when she refused to marry him he criminally as saulted her and then murdered her. The mother of the girl attempted her rescue

zirl also did similar work for the mother.

The father of the murdered girl then inter

ered, and he barely escaped with his life The murderer then escaped. Dunaway wil be brought to Nashville for safe keeping. The Charleston's Mission to Hawaii. SAN FRANCISCO, May 23. - A dispatch from Mare island says: The cruiser Charleston was sent to Honolulu at the request of the Hawaiian minister and that possible trouble on the convening of the Hawaiian

Legislature, when new members take their seats and new officers are elected, was the

reason for the request.

Mr. Charter, the Hawaiian minister at Washington, denies emphatically the truth of a report telegraphed from Mare island to the effect that he had requested the cruiser Charleston be sent to Honolulu to prevent possible trouble on the assembling of the Hawaiian Legislature.

Highest of all in Leavening Power. - U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.



ABSOLUTELY PURE

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Government Loanson Agricultural Land Advocated by Senator Stanford.

His Reasons for Believing His Bill Would

Benefit Both Farmer and Merchant-Rivers and Canals Discussed by the House. WASHINGTON, May 23 .- In the Senate to-

day Mr. Faulkner gave notice of an amendment to the bill relating to liquors imported into prohibitory States providing that such liquors shall be considered as incorporated as part of the common mass of property within the State, and subject to regulations, control and taxation in the exercise of the State's police powers. Mr. Call offered a resolution calling or

the President for information as to the landing of an armed force from the revenue cutter McLane at Cedar Keys, Fla., the forcible entry of houses and the pursuit of citizens in the surrounding country, and asked for its adoption.

Mr. Edmunds—Let it go over. I do not know that it states the truth. The resolu-

tion went over. The consideration of the naval appropria-tions bill was resumed. Several amendments were offered and disagreed to, and then the silver bill was taken up as

the unfinished business and laid aside in-The Senate bill for the public building at Canton, O., the cost not to exceed \$100,000.

was passed The tariff bill was received from the House and referred to the committee on finance. Ten thousand copies were ordered printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill introduced by him some days ago providing for loans by the government on agricultural lands. We can all well understand, he said, the great ad vantage to the people at this time of a loan made to the national banks by the government of 90 per cent. upon its own securities. One hundred thousand dollars of government bonds at 4 per cent. only produces \$4,000, yet when its value becomes energized to the extent of 90 per cent., which the government advances, its power is so increased that the \$90,000, in its activity. may, in the course of a year, double its value and pass from hand to hand many times, stimulating the various industries of the country. So, too, this bill will have a corresponding energizing effect. The money issued under it is not intended to accommodate the farmer alone, but as it comes into circulation it will put the means of prosperity in the reach of those who are engaged in the smaller and larger industries country. This moncy by the government becomes fautomatic. t will contract when there is less use for it, and expand when there is greater demand. Thus disastrous tinancial contraction will cease to be a possibility. He argued that the rate of interest proposed-2 per cent.—is fixed for good reasons. No farmer will borrow unless he needs the money, and when he ceases to have use for it, will return it. But this will seldom occur, for money borrowed of the government at 2 per cent. can readily find use for higher rates in other interests, and thus the farmer will be benefited. A 6 per cent. interest is a burden that the farmer cannot well bear; while, owing to the activity of business, a merchant finds it a reasonable rate to pay. The value of money lies in its activity. This plan of loaning money upon land at 2 per cent., with the privilege to borrower of returning it when

has no use for it, creates moneyed system that will meet financial expansion and contraction as they may occur without inconvenience to any. Under its provisions, the real estate of the country being so vast, there will al-ways be the possibility of obtaining the money necessary to carry on the enter-prises of the country, and when there is no further use for the money the borrower stops paying interest and takes up the mortagage upon his farm. In conclusion he said: "The bill, while not perfect, provides fairly well the machinery to carry out its designs. If adopted, with such amendments as shall seem wise to Congress. it will largely increase the prosperity of the humblest classes in labor and assist the wealthier to success in their enterprises. The bill provides for what may perhaps not improperly be termed a revoution in finance, and I do not expect that it will be adopted until it has been fully considered by the people and has met with their approval. I move that the bill be referred to the committee on finance." The

bill was so referred. The naval appropriation bill was taken up, but went over without action. The conference report on the bill for public building at Aurora, 1ll., was agreed to. The limit of cost is fixed at \$75,000. After an executive session, the Senate ad-

The River and Harbor Bill. WASHINGTON, May 23 .- Mr. Flower of New York introduced a bill in the House to-day, subjecting oleomargarine to the

ourned.

provisions of the laws of the several States. Referred. The House then went into committee of

the whole, Mr. Burrows of Michigan in the chair, on the river and harbor bill. Mr. Hitt of Illinois moved an amendment to give the city of Galena, Ill., the right to

take up the work of harbor improvement there dropped by the government, and complete it, providing that the city shall then receive \$100,000. He said that the government estimates for completing the work were \$400,000—a sum larger than Congress would appropriate, but so vital was the work and so necessary to prevent the destruction of the commerce of the city that the people were willing to undertake it selves. The amendment was adopted Mr. Post of Illinois offered an amendment appropriating \$250,000 for the purpose of securing a continuous navigable water way

between Lake Michigan and the Mississipp river adequate for the passage of the large est Mississippi river steamboats and naval vessels and for the continuation of the survey of the Illinois river. Mr. Holman of Indiana made a point of order against the amendment, but it was

Mr. Henderson of Illinois said that the committee on rivers and harbors had not considered the proposition, and it should not be included in the bill without such consideration.

Mr. Vandever of California said that the

alousy existing between Chicago and St.

Louis had hitherto prevented the adoption of this grand national project of connecting the lakes and the Mississippi-a projec which would certainly be carried out in the end and would place Chicago at the head of Mississippi-river navigation as well as in nmand of lake navigation. Mr. Hitt of Illinois explained that the Hennepin canal was entirely independent

Mr. Catchings of Mississippi moved to amend the amendment by fixing the appropriation at \$125,000. This was accepted by Mr. Post, but the entire proposition as amended, was rejected by the Honse. When the paragraphs appropriating \$500,-000 for the construction of the Illinois and Mississippi (Hennepin) canal was reached, Mr. Turner of Georgia made the point of

of the pending proposition.

order that the committee on rivers and harbors had no jurisdiction over canals. Pending a decision the committee rose.

The Speaker appointed Mr. McMillin of Tennessee as a referee on the customs administrative bill, in place of Mr. Carlisle, The House then took a recess, the even-ing session to be for consideration of pri-vate pension bills.

The House at its evening session, Mr. RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. From Indianapolis Union Station.

Trains run by Central Standard Time Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore (4 4:30 a m. Washington, Philadelphia and New (4 2:55 p m. Vork. Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm

Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm.
and d 10:20 pm.
Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:50 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:40 am.
Leave for Chicago, d 10:35 am., d 12:20 am.; arrive from Chicago, d 4:05 pm.; d 3:55 am.
Leave for Louisville, d 4:00 am., 7:35 am., d 4:10 pm., 5:20 pm. Arrive from Louisville, 9:50 am., d 10:30 am., 5:50 pm., d 12:15 am.
Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:25 am., 4:10 pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 10:30 am., 5:12 pm.

d, daily; other trains except Sunday.

VANDALIA LINE -SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST. Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows: Leave for St. Louis, 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00

Greencastle and Terre Haute Accom'dation, 4:00 pm, Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:20 Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains?
For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company, or H. R. DEBING. Assistant General Passenger Agent

> THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS

Pullman Vestibuled Sisepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:80 p. m., daily. Ticket Offices—No. 26 South Illinois street and at



75 & 77 S. Pennsylvanias Perkins of Kausas acting as Speaker pro tem., passed forty-two private pension bills, and at 10:30 adjourned.

houses, etc. Cut and

Thread to order any size Wrought-iron Pipe from 13 inch to 12 inches diameter.

KNIGHT & JILLSON,

ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS.

Where They Come From-Sections of the Kingdom Threatened with Depopulation. Charles Edwards, in National Review.

But the most significant thing of all in Cosenza is the multitude of placards of steamship companies which bedeck the walls of the houses. The exodus from Calabria to Buenos Ayres and New York threatens the province with eventual depopulation. I saw something of this later in the day. By some imbecility I had not enough Italian money in my pocket to take me to the end of the tour 1 projected, and the local agent of the Bank of Naples could not be persuaded that the paper of Threadneedle street was an exchangeable commodity. It was, therefore, imperative to return to Naples that night, and to travel third-class. For companions in the train I had about two dozen Calabrians bent expatriation. Some Cosenza, others joined the troop at wayside stations. There was much mournful anguish of parting. One poor old granddame sank upon the ground and tore her hair, The sadder side of human life was vigorously illustrated. But chance arranged it that the members of a musical society were also in the train; and at the prompting of the railway officials the drum drowned the

chorus of lamentations. These emigrants were leaving their homesteads in all the glory of vestments their wardrobe could supply. One family consisted of four generations of mortals, from the great-grandmother, wrinkled and haggard, to the sucking child; and all were as garish as the Madonna of a Calabrian church, and as dirty. They had been won to this strong step by the words of promise of the immigration agents, and, indeed, the distress furrowed upon their faces seemed to argue that any change in their lives would be for the better. But now and again, as we journeyed along, doubts came into their minds. The older folks moaned and wrung their hands, and the young mother looked as if her heart would break with anxiety. There was a brute of a commercial traveler with us who found pleasure in adding to their fears. He told them bluntly that they would all be dead in a year, and that they had far better get out at the next station and return to their native villages. "What misery! what misery!" ejaculated this same honest fool, upraising his fat hands as he surveyed the emigrants collectively. "Madonna mia!" cried one woman to another at this cruel chill to hope. There were, further, two stout priests in the carriage, but they also were without a word of comfort for the people. In a genial moment the elder of them tendered me his snuff-box, and at the same time the leading question, "Are you a Catholic?" "No," said I. "Oh!" said he, and that was the extent of our conversation. At Sybaris it grew dark and the fireflies danced in the air. What, I wondered. would the luxury-loving ancients of this

fallen place have thought of our train's I saw my emigrant friends once more a few days afterward. It was on the Naples wharf. They were awaiting their turn to be shipped—bags, and bundles, and babies, images and pictures, loaves of bread, caged birds and the myriad of other trifles which the Italian emigrant is loth to part with. A reaction had by this time come over them. They were bright and hopeful, with no terror sayelof seasickness. They talked of a Calabria in America, as if such a state already existed; perhaps it does as a province of the Argentine Republic. Their ribbons fluttered, and their jewelry tinkled as they were rowed away from the land. After all, there is more pluck in an emigrant than in a bandit, and it is well that Calabria now prefers to breed stock for the new world in-

stead of robbers and assassins for the old.

Practical Wisdom. Indianapolis Ram's Horn. The world is full of people who go about fighting wind-mills and wasting effort in struggling with imaginary evils, but the man who attends to his own business, reads the right kind of a newspaper, and pays the cash for his groceries is the one with

whom prosperity loves to roost. As an example of what strict attention can do to win success, it is stated that a man in Hampton, N. J., who makes poultry his only business, with less than an acre of land, clears over \$1,000 annually.